THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1092.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*, A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE. }

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continne to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/5;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requsted to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtlJ

GROCERY STORE.

WORSLEY & COMP.

HAVE opened a store of the above description at the corner of *Harris's* brick house, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, to be disposed of extremely low, for cash *only*.

☞ They have FOR SALE, 40 Barrels excellent

VIRGINIA CIDER

Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 3t

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10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Friday the 14th day of January, 1803, from the plantation of Charles Edwards, dec. in King William county,

TONEY,

A mulatto man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high or there about; had on when he went away a white woollen Virginia cloth coat and pantaloons. I suppose he is in the neighborhood of Mrs. Sutton of Middlesex, as he came from that estate. I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him and all masters of vessels from taking him, out of the state. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me in the aforesaid county, or secured in any jail in this state so that I get him.

DAVID L. SMITH,
Committee to the Estate of Charles Edwards, deceased.

March 16, 1803. 4t

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. VII.)

The sources of wealth, which the acquisition of Louisiana will give to France, are many and important. They may however, be classed under three principal heads:—1st, The riches resulting from the mines. 2d, The vegetable productions of the Province. 3d, The establishment of a commerce with China, through the medium of Louisiana, from the western continent of America. In this order, I shall therefore, consider them.

1st. With respect to the working of mines. It has been long a disputed question, whether the rich metals have added materially to the comforts or luxuries of life, and whether those countries, in which they chiefly abound, or the nations who are the proprietors of them, have been much benefited by their possession. Those who are opposed to the specious manufacture of gold and silver, very naturally hold forth and exhibit to mankind, the wretched and impoverished habits of the Spaniards; the oppression under which they labour, and the tame servility with which they submit to the iron rod of their masters. But this is not a fair mode of reasoning. Spain, most probably, from several concurring causes, would have been in a much more wretched and miserable state, than she now is in, were it not for her colonies in South America. If we compare the habits, customs, and wealth of the poorer classes of people, in Old Spain, with those of Italy, Greece and the other Provinces in Europe, that enjoy the same climate and have shared a similar fate, after the destruction of the Roman Empire; we will find, that the Spaniards, miserable as they are, enjoy more of what are esteemed the comforts of nature, than the oppressed inhabitants of Italy and Greece. The citizens of Spain, those who live in towns, it is true, are forced to behold the melancholy extremes of opulence and misery, and compelled to feel, in the strongest degree, the pride of family, and the invidious distinction of Princely blood and Lordly rank. But the labourer of the field is equally easy in his circumstances and secure in his property as the peasants of most countries in Europe, Great-Britain excepted.

Gold and silver, of themselves, can never tend to impoverish a nation.—Those countries, which have the greatest quantity of the precious metals in fluctuation, must of necessity be both the richest, and the most industrious; for gold and silver will necessarily seek the market, where the best price is given for them, and the best price is always given in the country, which can best afford it. It has been erroneously supposed, that as the quantity of these metals increases in any country, its value diminishes in the same ratio, but no supposition is more groundless. This, Dr. Smith has proven in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot do better than repeat a few sentences of that philosophical reasoner, relative to this question:—

"The quantity of the precious metals may increase in any country from two different causes: either, first, from the increased abundance of the mines which supply it; or, secondly, from the increased wealth of the people, from the increased produce of their annual labor. The first of these causes is no doubt necessarily connected with the diminution of the value of the precious mgtals; but the second is not."

"When more abundant mines are discovered, a greater quantity of the precious metals is brought to market, and the quantity of the necessaries and conveniences of life, for which they must be exchanged, being the same as before, equal quantities of the metals must be exchanged for smaller quantities of commodities. So far, therefore, as the increase of the quantity of the precious metals in any county, arises from the increased abundance of the mines, it is necessarily connected with some diminution of their value."

"When, on the contrary, the wealth of any country increases, when the annual produce of its labor becomes gradually greater and greater, a greater quantity of coin becomes necessary in order to circulate a greater quantity of commodities: and the people as they can afford it, as they have more commodities to give for it, will naturally purchase a greater and a greater quantity of plate. The quantity of their coin will increase from necessity; the quantity of their plate from vanity and ostentation, or from the same reason, that the quantity of fine statues, pictures, and of every other luxury and curiosity, is likely to increase among them. But as statuaries and painters are not likely to be worse rewarded in times of wealth and prosperity, than in times of poverty and depression, so gold and silver are not likely to be worse paid for."

France, therefore, provided the mines of Louisiana turn out advantageous, of which there can be little doubt, if we credit the reports given of that country, will acquire an immense addition to her present revenue. Individuals likewise will realise fortunes similar to those which some years since were so frequently imported into Britain by adventurers to the east. Large capitals will be set a float, and new companies established; that will raise the manufactures of France on a footing with those of Britain. It is vain to suppose, that manufactures can ever be carried to any extraordinary height in a poor country. What a vast difference is there between England, Ireland and Scotland, in this respect. The Irish and Scots are equally industrious as the English, but being inferior in wealth, they are also behind in their manufactures.

Money being the principal wheel of circulation, and the great instrument of trade, the more any country abounds with this article of nature, the more will commerce, arts and manufactures flourish. This it is confessed, has not been the case with old Spain, but the wretched state of industrious occupation in that kingdom, is not owing to the mines of Mexico and Peru, but the tyrannical policy of the government. Had the inhabitants of Spain enjoyed the blessings of a free republic, or a monarchical form, such as Great-Britain, it is to be presumed that they would have excelled all the other nations of Europe, in the prosperity of their arts and manufactures. Having the command of the principal mines in the globe, they might have raised and lowered the price of the metals, in order to have suited their own markets. Metals can be of no service to a people among whom, the trades of industry are prohibited, or what amounts to the same thing, where they labor under oppression. Gold and silver of themselves can hardly administer to any of the comforts of life. That people is more blessed who enjoy the unlimited freedom of manufacture, without the benefit of the metals in their natural state; because industry will always purchase gold and silver, although the property of mines cannot command the prosperity of trade. The former has been the fortune of Great-Britain, the latter the case with Spain.—But France, by the acquisition of gold and silver mines, and the government she enjoys, together with the enterprising genius of her consular sovereign, will have the advantages both of Spain and Great-Britain; the command of money and the command of industry. The national debt under which she at present is harrassed, will be speedily done away. The discontents of the nation, will vanish as their comforts of life multiply, and from the natural disposition of the French which is prone to industry and speculation rather than otherwise, France will become in a few years, the most flourishing nation on the other side of the Atlantic.

PERTINAX.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CONCERNING NEW-ORLEANS.

(No. III.)

But before we gird on the sword of war, there is another view in which the subject should be considered. It is this. A republican government should be administered with moderation, honesty and plainness, not only as relates to its own citizens and concerns, but also as respects foreign nations. A republic, to preserve its simplicity and happiness, should not possess distant possessions or provinces. Every part of a republican empire should have equal participations. If not, if any part is governed by deputies, no matter by what title, the people, who are under such government, will not partake of equal benefits and privileges. I believe that no politician will deny this.

If Louisiana should be obtained by the United States, either by purchase, by conquest, or voluntary surrender; is it contemplated to possess and govern the country as a province? Is it contemplated to set the people free, and permit them to form a government for themselves? Or is it in contemplation to form new states, to allow representatives from that remote country into congress? It is most likely that many persons, who have talked a good deal about the acquisition of that country, have never seriously considered all the consequences. Let them now pause and reflect.

I shall not pursue these considerations as far as I can. The single thing now to be noticed is, the violation of what I consider to be republican principles, in embracing even a chance to extend our empire. The United States at present contains more land, than will be occupied for a century. We possess every thing which ought to satisfy and gratify our desires. But if we should give way to the ambition of conquest, or to the avariciousness of obtaining still more; simplicity, justice and forbearance, which ought to be the attributes of a republican people, will give way to other desires; and we shall see petty tyranies and aristocracies springing up, and grasping at power, wealth, distinction and grandeur.

He who pretends that this will not happen, must have a very poor knowledge of human affairs. He must know nothing of the daily occurrences which happen around him; his eyes must be closed, his ears must be shut, and all his organs of sensation and perception must be neutralized or lost.

I admit that it would be sound policy to obtain the Floridas, and annex them to the United States; but this opinion proceeds from their geographical situation. If it were possible to change the course of the Mississippi, to place the Floridas on the other side, and leave the whole of that country to its fate; I think that the happiness of the United States would be thereby promoted. As the case is, it appears to be expedient to procure those provinces, provided it can be done by fair and honest means.

With respect to war, which will be provoked, or commenced by France, I conceive that we have nothing to fear. The following are my reasons.

France herself is tired of war, of revolution, and convulsion. The general submission to the power of an individual, so contrary to the spirit and object of the revolution, proves it. If this was not the case, would the heroes and patriots who have braved so many storms and dangers, yield to a government which has all the essence of a monarchy? Bonaparte knows and understands this temper. He knows that his power depends upon his popularity, and that his popularity depends upon tranquility, moderation and justice. It is true that he has guards, and there are about his person many distinguished characters, who entertain for him strong personal attachments. But these attachments have been procured by the splendor of his talents; by the equity of his conduct; and by a general belief, that he will govern so as to promote both individual happiness and national glory.—Every reader must agree, that as far as he has gone, this is true.

If this picture was false, is it likely that Moreau, Massena, Angereau, Macdonald, and a thousand others equally brave, though less conspicuous, would calmly resign and abandon the high honors which they have acquired during the storms of the revolution? Would these brave men, who had encountered and escaped a thousand dangers, sustain an inglorious existence, while there remained a sword or a musket; while they retained the smallest portion of that patriotic and military ardor, which but the other day induced them to perform the most matchless exploits? The true answer to all this is, that the government of Bonaparte is satisfactory. And the conclusion is, that Bonaparte will not risque his popularity, and consequently endanger, not only his power, but his personal safety, in any enterprize or scheme which does not suit that spirit of tranquility, that attachment to peace and quietness which so generally prevails.

But let us suppose that I am mistaken; that the power which he now enjoys has been obtained by the sword, and is preserved by armed legions; that his government is a tyranny, and that the people of France are his slaves; that his ambition should lead him to obtain possession of distant countries, which would be converted into provinces or vice-royalties; that in obtaining Louisiana and New-Orleans from the Spaniards, he has had an eye upon the rest of America, and that his plan would develope itself as soon as he had introduced a sufficient number of men into that country to accomplish his purposes.—This, I believe, is alledged to be his plan by those who wish to plunge into an immediate war.

To accomplish a purpose of this sort, would require at least 100,000 men.—To convey so many across the Atlantic would require 400 ships, and as many more for other purposes. The expedition would be attended by at least 50,000 of other persons, including women and children.

To feed such a host would require more than six hundred barrels of flour per day, besides beef, pork, wine, spirits, and many other things. Horses & forage would be also important. Where and how are all these to be obtained? Not from Kentucky, for between the French and the Kentuckians, there would be jealousy, enmity or war; nor could that country spare one fourth of the demand. Not from the eastern parts of the United States. Not from the country itself. Not from France. It is in vain to go further. If Bonaparte had at this moment as many men as he might want in Louisiana for such an enterprize, he could not feed them, except from the United States. After a little while, they would be obliged either to capitulate or return.

But there is a much stronger reason, why a war will not be provoked by him. Here it is.

The powers of Europe watch him with a jealous eye. They know, that if he should be permitted to carry on a successful war with the United States, so as to annex this country to his dominions, or to influence its policy to suit his views, that the same ambitious temper, the same thirst for power which led to this, would induce him then to turn his thoughts to other greater objects.

If the United States should co-operate with France, all the West India Islands would very soon become an easy prey, and this would be succeeded by a certain and rapid conquest of South America. This is evident to every man who will cast his eye upon the maps. The European powers know it, and they would not suffer a war, which might eventuate in a co-operation, to progress to any extent, before they would interpose. The Austrians and Prussians are in the neighbourhood. They have numerous and well disciplined armies. They would not regret a fair occasion to demolish the gigantic power which Bonaparte possesses. The British regret the peace which was lately made. They would gladly cover the Ocean with their fleets, so that Bonaparte would not be able to reinforce his Louisiana army. The army would therefore dwindle away, by natural causes as well as by war, until, like that which was sent to Egypt, it would be two small for its designs.

The smallest reverse of fortune would rouse all the turbulent and factious spirits of France. War in every shape would be unpopular to the mass of that nation, and this mighty man would be overwhelmed with internal and domestic difficulties. France itself would again become the theatre of misery and sorrow. Event would succeed event, until some new chieftain should take the helm, or until the combined powers should decree a new fate to that unhappy country.

All these and many other considerations are natural; and I presume, that a man with such talents as those which Bonaparte possesses, must have weighed them.

If, on the other hand, this country should provoke a war with France; if our armies or our citizens, under the sanction of the government, should invade and possess any part of their territory; Bonaparte would be not only justified, but compelled to oppose these measures by force. The people of France would expect it, and would give their approbation. The neighbouring nations would have no just cause of complaint; and we should be left to the great and unequal contest. Our shores would be infested by privateers and plunderers; our seaport towns would be destroyed or pillaged; our commerce would be annihilated; our farmers would be in arms; our slaves would be a domestic terror. After the warm blood of enthusiasm had spent its force, we should not only pant for peace, but deplore the madness which had urged us to such a woeful extreme. To desire peace would not insure it. We must either bow down with humility, and concession to our powerful adversary, or we should be compelled to seek the aid of the British!!! He who cannot see this, must be a shallow politician: he who

does see it, and gives countenance to any of the measures which lead to war, is an enemy to this country.

If war is to be our doom, let it be forced upon us. This, and this only, will unite all parties. There will then be but one opinion; one principle of action. We shall meet and act as brothers. The mighty nations of Europe will take part in the contest. Even Great Britain will not wait to be invited or solicited. Her navies will go forth, and the armies of Bonaparte will be either captured upon the Ocean, or blocked up in their ports. Louisiana would fall an easy prey, and the tide of prosperity and success might be pursued until France could be stript of all which she possesses in the western hemisphere.

FALKLAND.

(To be continued.)

GIBRALTAR, January 7.

The humble Address of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Gibraltar, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, &c. &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Gibraltar, feel ourselves particularly called upon, at this period, to approach your Royal Highness with sentiments of the most ardent attachment, and duty.

We acknowledge, with gratitude, that we have enjoyed, under Your Royal Highness's just and mild government, the fullest protection for our Persons, Rights and Properties. An attention hitherto unexampled has been paid by His Royal Highness to the health and comfort of the Inhabitants; our complaints have been answered; our grievances redressed; and our interests consulted, upon every occasion, with alacrity and zeal which cannot fail to impress us with the deepest sense of Your Royal Highness's goodness and condescension, when we reflect upon the other numerous and important duties of Your Royal Highness's exalted station.

Placed as we are at a distance from our beloved sovereign, at no period have we felt the blessings of his paternal government so sensibly, and so beneficially, as since His Virtues have been represented to us in the person of Your Royal Highness.

Be pleased then, Sir, to accept the assurances of our unalterable attachment to Your Royal Highness, an attachment not more strongly secured by our loyalty to the best of Sovereigns, than by motives of esteem to a mild and just Governor of Gibraltar, and of gratitude to a powerful and gracious Protector.

Head-Quarters, Gibraltar,
January 3d, 1803.

GENTLEMEN—*Be pleased to accept of my warm acknowledgements for the very affectionate address which you have this day presented to me.*

Nothing could afford me greater satisfaction than to learn from you, that the conduct, which I adopted since his Majesty has been pleased to appoint me to the command of this important place, has been such as to ensure me your esteem and attachment, and to afford you every comfort and protection in my power, have not failed of success.

The attention with which you have come forward to give me this testimony of your zeal and affection, at a moment when my feelings have received a most severe wound from the painful events that took place in the preceding week, enhances the favor conferred on me by the flattering declaration of those sentiments you entertain for me, and, when I assure you that no time will efface the recollection of the zeal so warmly evinced on your part on the present occasion, I request that you will understand my meaning in the fullest sense the words can convey.

(Signed) EDWARD.

BOSTON, March 16.

A selection of Foreign News, from London papers will be found in this day's CENTINEL. *Last evening we received London papers of 26 January. No additional article of importance is noticed in them—except the following:*

"*It has long been reported, that the two Floridas have been ceded by the crown of Spain to the French Republic.—The last mails from Holland brought over the same intelligence in a more authentic form than any in which it had before arrived. A matter of more serious importance scarcely remains to be settled by the powers on the continent, as it will certainly have great influence on the prosperity and peace of the United States of America, at the same time that it will greatly endanger our possessions in the West-Indies, in the event of renewed hostilities. The Mississippi river, and all those which run into it from the western countries of the United States, and by which alone that valuable and delightful country communicates with the ocean, will now pass through the French territory and be liable to all the capricious embargoes and embarrassments that such a government may be expected to bring on so interesting a navigation. If the two Floridas were fully peopled, they could never maintain more than one million five-hundred thousand inhabitants; but then those inhabitants would be supported by France, and so involve the country of America in dissentions, out of which she never could in any reasonable time extricate herself. A jealousy between France and America must spring up out of this transaction; and the end will, in all probability be, that the country now supposed to be ceded will be yielded up to the United States, though that cannot be expected to happen without a violent contest, which will involve all those States that feel interested in the result.*"

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.

A word or two about the deed.

Mr. A Bishop owned four rights of land in the town of Johnson, in the State of Vermont. He conveyed these lands by deed to his father. A few days after this he bargained and sold the same land to the late Dr. Edwards—gave him a deed for it, and received the value in cash and absconded out of the country. His father finding that his son had thus swindled Doctor Edwards, honestly re-conveyed the land.—His deed for re-conveyance states the transaction at large. This is Abraham Bishop who now attempts to control the elections of Connecticut. His motto is 'Let no one permit himself, or others, to express a doubt of success.'

As the deed would be rather dry for a Republican exercise, it is to be served up in an enlarged form and in season for the 9th of March.

We assert and we wish the printers through the state to republish that in 1788, the state of Connecticut owed One million Nine hundred thousand dollars, and had not a cent in the Treasury.

In 1802, the state of Connecticut owed no debt and had in her Treasury Four hundred Seventeen Thousand Two hundred Ninety Four dollars and Thirty Four cents in the Funded debt of the U. States—of which there is,

	Dolls.	Cents.
In 6 per cent Stock	219,824	27
In Deferred do	153,541	8
In three per cent do	43,927	89
Total	417,194	34

There is also for the school Fund One Million Two hundred Forty Two thousand, Three hundred and Fifty four dollars and twenty four cents, and cash in the Treasury, Thirty Six Thousand Five hundred and Ninety Six dollars and Ninety Six cents.

We shall repeat this statement, again and again, and we wish our brother editors also to repeat it—Who have managed our Treasury concerns since 1788? Who now endeavor to displace our rulers? Who SHALL manage these concerns hereafter?

From the National Intelligencer of March 30.

DON JUAN VENTURA MORALES, principal Contador (commissary) of the army, intendant ad interim of the provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, &c. &c.

The knowledge of the impossibility of supporting these provinces during the war, without a commerce, which should supply the articles not yielded by the soil, and procure a vent for its products, was the only cause which determined this intendancy to conform itself to, and order to be carried into effect, the resolution of the council of royal finance of the 11th June, 1798, establishing the regulations under which the commerce of neutrals might be permitted, and authorising its continuance as a substitute for the national, until the cessation of hostilities, or his majesty should otherwise command: And the conviction of the same cause, strongly urged by the chiefs of the province, and by the corporation and principal merchants of this capital, in like manner induced the council and myself, notwithstanding the pointed restrictions contained in the royal orders of the 20th April, and 3d December 1799, to adopt the resolutions of the 17th October, 1799, 3d Nov. 1801, and 15th Feb. and 5th Oct. of the present year, permitting a continuance of the said commerce until the publication of peace, unless express orders from the king should be sooner received to make a change necessary. The happy moment to this province, so much desired for the alleviation of afflicted humanity, has now arrived. The publication just made by the government of the contents of the royal order of the 4th of May last, leaves not the least doubt of the re-establishment of peace. In virtue of which, it not being just that the commerce of these colonists, under the regulations prescribed by the royal ordinance of the 18th January, 1802, and by the royal orders of the 9th June, 1793, and 11th June 1796, should longer suffer by the competition of that of neutrals adopted from necessity, I using the powers which belong properly and particularly to my ministry, do declare and order that from the date hereof the aforesaid resolutions of the council of Royal finance of the 13th June, 1798, 17th October, 1799, 3d Nov. 1801, and 15th Feb. and 5th Oct. of the present year, which permitted and prolonged the said commerce of neutrals until the publication of peace, be and remain without any force or validity whatever: And the said commerce being thus suspended and prohibited under the penalties established by the laws and royal orders, the colonists, conforming themselves, as they can now do without inconvenience, to the will of his majesty, explained in the aforesaid royal orders of the 20th April and 3d December, 1799, are henceforth at liberty to trade with the provinces and enter into mercantile speculations according to the regulations established by the royal ordinance of the 18th January, 1782, and the royal orders of the 9th and 11th of June, 1793, and 1796: Provided, however, that the licences granted by the intendancy, (in cases and circumstances where the good of the province made them necessary) for the purchase of vessels in foreign countries and bringing them thence with cargoes of merchandize, shall not serve as a pretext for the infraction of the said regulations; since of those expedited from and after the year 1790, such only as proceed from the ports of Europe, dispatched by the consuls or commissaries of commerce, in conformity with the royal orders before mentioned, or with others which shall have been communicated, shall be admitted with cargoes; and such as come from the ports of North America, or the Friendly Islands, shall be admitted only in ballast.

So long as it was necessary to tolerate the commerce of neutrals, now abolished, it would have been prejudicial to the province of the intendancy, complying with its duty, had, immediately on the expiration of the stipulated term of three years, obstructed the deposit granted in this city to the Americans by the 22d article of the treaty of amity, limits and navigation of the 27th October, 1797; but as it is now made public that the treaty of Amiens has been ratified, and the intercourse between the subjects of Spain and England re-established, that inconvenience has ceased. Considering, therefore, that the 22d article of the treaty referred to, ties up my hands against the continuance of an indulgence extorted by necessity, and that this intendancy, the said term being accomplished, cannot permit it without express orders from the king, I do order, without prejudice however to the (exportation) extraction of what has been introduced in proper time, that the privileges enjoyed by the Americans, of introducing and depositing their goods and merchandize in this capital, be and remain interdicted from the date hereof: And in order that the foregoing may be known to all, and no one plead ignorance, I command that the same be made public by setting up copies in the accustomed public places, and that the requisite advices be communicated to the officers of royal finance, administration of rents, and all others where necessary. The present is given, signed with my hand, and attested by the underwritten notary ad interim of the royal finance, in the house of intendancy at New Orleans, this 16th day of October, 1802.

Juan Ventura Morales.

By command of the Senor Intendant,
Pedro Pedesclaux,
Not. Pub.

I Don Pedro Pesdeclaux, first notary public of the government and ad interim of the royal finance, &c. do certify, that by order of Don Juan Ventura Morales, principal contador of the army and royal finance, and intendant ad interim of these provinces, I this day fixed up in the usual public places of this city, various copies of this proclamation, which I could not do on the day of its date, *having been verbally prohibited therefrom by his excellency the governor:* And in testimony thereof I sign the present in the city of New-Orleans, this 18th October, 1802.

Pedro Pedesclaux,
Not. Pub.

The present is given by order of the Senor Intendant, being a true copy from the original to which I refer. New-Orleans, October 19, 1802.

Pedro Pedesclaux,
Not. Pub.

REPORT.

The committee of ways and means to whom it was yesterday referred, by a resolution of this house, to enquire and report "whether the commissioners of the sinking fund have, agreeably to the act, 'making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States,' applied the sum of seven million three hundred thousand dollars to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt? And also, generally to enquire into the accounts and proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund;" have, according to order, proceeded therein, and beg leave to report:—

That pursuant to the directions of the committee, a letter was written and addressed by the chairman of the committee, to the secretary, covering a copy of the resolution of the house; and also, a statement of queries thereon, to which the answer of the secretary was required—and that to his answer, which together with sundry explanatory documents, is annexed to this report, the committee beg leave to refer, and request that it may be considered as part of their report.

March 2d, 1803.
At half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

The enclosed resolution this day passed the house of representatives—the annexed paper, (marked A. 1.) contains the objections stated by the mover of the resolution, to which you are requested, if practicable, to return an answer previous to the dissolution of congress. It may be necessary to remark, that the objections to the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, consisted principally of a supposed variance, between the statements contained in that report, and those submitted by the secretary of the treasury at the last session of congress, and a denial that the sum appropriated by the law of the last session, [dolls. 7,300,000] had been applied agreeably to the provisions of the act, and that the sum disbursed by the treasury on account of the public debt, has not been fully accounted for; an unaccounted balance remaining of dolls. 114,839 44 cents: moreover, that the sum of 4,914,000 guilders is upon estimate.

With perfect esteem,
I have the honor to be,
Yours,
(Signed) JOHN RANDOLPH.
Albert Gallatin, sec'ry of the treasury.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States.

Wednesday, 2d of March, 1803.

ON MOTION,

Resolved, *That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire, whether the commissioners of the sinking fund have, agreeably to the directions of the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," applied the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, provided by the same to the principal and interest of the public debt; and to enquire generally, into the accounts and proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and to report to the house.*

Extract from the journal.
WILLIAM LAMBERT, *for*
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

(A. 1.)

1. *Have the commissioners of the sinking fund applied the sum of 7,300,000 dollars to the payment of the public debt, in the year 1803? If they have not applied it, why has it not been done?*

2. *What was the true amount of interest on the public debt for the year 1802?—And is the sum of 4,065,738 dollars 47 cents, that true amount, a detailed account is requested.*

3. *What have been the actual remittances to Holland, during the year 1802?—A detailed account of all the bills, contracts, &c. is requested, with the names of the persons with whom contracts have been made, and from whom bills have been purchased, with the price paid.*

4. *If the contracts and bills do not cover all the balance in the hands of the commissioners, an account of the remainder is requested, with the names of the persons in whose hands the same remains, with the particular sums held by each person.*

5. *What were the sums disbursed from the treasury on account of the domestic debt, between 1st of October, 1801, and 1st of January, 1802; and what were the sums disbursed for the same account, between October 1, 1802, and January 1, 1803.*

6. *In the treasury report of December, 1801, in table P. the interest of foreign debts for 1802, is said to be 476,931 dollars; in table R, the interest is said to be guilders 1,145 250—from whence arises the difference? How is the interest stated in table P. made up?*

7. *An account of the remittance forwarded to Holland, or purchased in 1803, is requested, if convenient,—the account to be in detail; and likewise such other information, as the secretary of the treasury may think will elucidate the transactions of the commissioners.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 3d, 1803.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive last night, at 7 o'clock, your letter of the same day, enclosing a resolution of the house, in relation to the accounts of the sinking fund, and certain enquiries proposed on that subject by the mover of the resolution.

Although I may give information sufficient to come within the meaning of the resolution and to elucidate the transactions of the commissioners, time will not perhaps permit, to procure all the detailed accounts specified in the enquiries: all that can be examined and transcribed in the course of the day, shall be transmitted.

I must premise that I had received yesterday from the register of the treasury a letter hereunto annexed (A 2) accompanying an official statement (B) of all the warrants drawn on the treasurer, during the year 1802, on account of the public debt, and amounting (after deducting 119,592 dollars and 78 cents, repayments on account of the Dutch debt) to 9,353,407 dollars 40 cents. This sum is 39,344 dollars 88 cents less than the sum of 9,372,752 dollars 23 cents, which is stated in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to have been disbursed on that account, during that year.

This error arose, as stated by the register from the necessity of making the report of all the transactions of the year 1802, in the first week of February, 1803, and, before the books of the treasury for the last quarter of that year could be posted up.

The difference resulting from the correction, consists in that the disbursements out of the treasury during the year 1802, were on account of the reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt, 4,618,021 dollars 39 cents, and on account of the Dutch debt, 3,240,899 dollars 25 cents, instead of being 4,654,699 dollars 61 cts. and 3,243,065 dollars 91 cents, as stated in the report; and in that the payment in advance, and on account of the annual appropriation of 1803, was only 745,807 dollars 40 cents, instead of 785,152 dollars 28 cents, as stated in the report.

The objects of the present enquiry seem to be,

I.

An elucidation of certain variations between the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and that made on the 18th December, 1801, to congress; to which it is presumed that the second and sixth enquiries of the mover of the resolution refer.

In the statement (P) annexed to the report of the 18th December, 1801, the interest on the public debt, including the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, is stated at 5,228,034 6.

In the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, the interest is stated at	4,065,738 57
And the reimbursement of 6 per ct. and deferred stocks	1,117,869 37
Making together,	5,183,607 94
The difference between the two statements is,	44,426 73

Which arises from the three following items, viz:

1st. The annual interest on the temporary loans obtained from the bank of the United States, is stated in the former report at 152,900 dolls. but one million two hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the principal of that debt having been paid to the bank on the 30th June last, the interest on that sum ceased after that day, which makes the annual interest on those loans, 35,450 dollars less for that year, and reduces that item in the last report to 117,450 dollars, as will appear by the annexed statement (C) which in conformity to the wishes of the mover of the resolution as expressed in his second enquiry, gives the several items of the gross amount of 4,065,738 dolls. 57 cents, stated in the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, as the amount of interest for 1802.

2d. The interest due for 1802, on the foreign debt, is stated in the report of the 18th Dec. 1801, at 476,931 dollars.

And in report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, as per statement, (C) hereunto annexed, at	467,731
Making a difference of Dolls.	9,200

In both statements, the interest, properly so called, is the same, viz. 1,145,250 guilders equal at 40 cents per guilder, to 458,100 dollars; but the difference arises from the items of commissions and gratifications.

In the statement of December 1801, to the sum of dolls.	458,100
are added the following commissions, viz.	
One per cent. on the interest equal to dolls.	4,581
One per cent on 12,500 guilders, gratifications on the Dutch loans payable that year, 125 guilders equal to	50

One per cent, on 3,550,000 guilders, the then supposed amount of the instalments, falling due during 1802, in Holland and Antwerp, 35,500 guilders, equal to 14,200

18,831

Making as above stated, Dolls. 476,931

In the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to the said sum of dolls. 458,100 are added only the two first mentioned commissions of 4,631

But on the other hand the gratification of 12,500 guilders, which in the report of December, 1801, is considered as part of the principal of the debt, and not included in the interest, is, in this last report considered as part of the interest; it never having been the practice in former reports of the board, to include the payments of those gratifications in the account of principal. This item is equal to dolls. 5,000

Making altogether as above stated dolls. 467,731

The reason why the last mentioned commission of one per cent on the payment of instalments of the principal, and stated in the report of 18th December, 1801, as above mentioned at 35,000 guilders, has been omitted in the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, remains to be explained.

It had been heretofore supposed at the treasury, that a commission of one per cent was charged in Holland, by the bankers of the United States, on the payment of the instalments of the Dutch debt, and it is so stated in every official report of the department on that subject, from that of the late secretary of the treasury, presented to the house on the 4th of January, 1796, to that of the secretary, of the 18th December, 1801. An inspection of the accounts of the bankers, and the knowledge that such charges were not usual in relation to loans obtained in Holland, have since shewn, that opinion was erroneous, and the item is therefore omitted in the last report

It is also proper here to observe, though noticed neither in your letter, nor in the enclosed queries, that the instalments payable in 1802, had heretofore been erroneously supposed to amount to 3,550,000 guilders, as stated in the report of the 4th of January, 1796, and in that of 18th Dec. 1801, (Statement R) instead of 3,360,000 guilders, as stated in the last report to the commissioners of the sinking fund —an error which arose from a supposition that the Antwerp loan, instead of being payable, as is the case, in five instalments, of 410,000 guilders each, was payable in four instalments the three first of 600,000 guilders, each and last of 250,000 guilders.

These two items, viz.

Difference on interest on domestic loans. dolls. 35,450

And do. on do. on foreign debt; 9,200

Make an aggregate of dolls. 44,650

(To be concluded in our next.)

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1803.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Brig	Dolphin, Snow,	Boston.
	Polly, Killy,	Charleston.
Sloop	Hiram, Borden,	Norfolk.
	Unity, Russell,	Alexandria.
	Olive Branch, Pearson,	Philadelphia.
	Julian, Hussey,	Nantucket.
	Fair Trader, Lewis,	New-York.
	Comet, Johnston,	Norfolk.
Snow	Golden Grove, Peace,	London.
Sch'r	Charming Mary, Potter,	N. York.
	Pearl, Thompson,	Do.
	Alphia, Luce,	Boston.
	Sally, Dickey,	Philadelphia.
	Friends, Ellis,	Norfolk
	Samuel, Smith,	New-York.
	Nancy, Block,	Baltimore.
	Address, Church,	New-York.
	Alfred, Grant,	Salem.
	Harriot, Bicksmith,	Baltimore.

—CLEARED—

Brig	Allegator, Rice,	Portsmouth.
Sloop	Eliza, Nutting,	New-York.
	President, Cullen,	Philadelphia.
Sch'r	Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
	W. Return, Travers,	Do.
	Anna, Houseman,	Do.

Mr. LINDSAY's ORATION.

This political Harangue has been published in the Examiner. As to the sentiments which it contains they are what might have been expected from an advocate of the present administration, and were no doubt acceptable to a great number of the audience who attended on the occasion. The language in general is good, but abounds too much with metaphor, rant and bombast. We cannot however but notice one of those qualifications which Mr. Lindsay has attributed without foundation, to the president — In describing and enumerating all the natural excellence and acquired qualities of Mr. Jefferson, he says, "shall we pursue him in the walks of science, he soars against its solar blaze, scanning with expansive view the laws of creation, brilliant in fancy, energetic in conception, solid in argument, he now traces the range of the planets as they wheel in their orbits." This is bestowing merits on Mr. Jefferson to which he has no claim or title. Mr. Jefferson himself, makes no secret of his ignorance in astronomy, and those branches of philosophy that are founded on geometry. Mr. Jefferson has made natural history his only scientific study, but not natural philosophy. Mr. Jefferson candidly confesses, that he never relished any of the mathematical pursuits, and therefore can neither be a natural philosopher or an astronomer.— Many persons confound the character of a naturalist, with that of a natural philosopher, and from this mistake, Mr. Jefferson has obtained credit for many things, of which he has no knowledge.— Natural history only comprehends the study of the animal and vegetable creation, minerals, fossils, &c. Natural philosophy, those branches of physics which are founded on and demonstrated by the principles of geometry.

The American citizen says, that Tom Paine was the original projector of the plan for erecting work-shops for felons now before the legislature of New-York. Was this one of the causes that induced certain great man to invite him to America?

A correspondent wishes to know whether Lieut. Osborn at West-Point, has received any military promotion since his master George Baron was first bludgeoned and then dismissed.

The Chronicle express, has lately ascribed, the beautiful Ballad, of Sadi the Moor, to Henry Siddons, the son of the celebrated actress of that name. Sadi the Moor was composed before Henry Siddons was born.

A writer in the National Ægis over the signature of Americanus, on the subject of Junius's letters, supposes that colonel Burgoyne, whom Junius censures, was the same person with general Burgoyne, so well known during the American war; and to whom general Lee was partial. Colonel Burgoyne was only a very distant relation of the generals. The latter was a general officer, several years before the letters of Junius were written.

Duane has acknowledged that the tale of Sterrett's marvellous victory is a fabrication; but he has forgot to inform his readers to what party the tale-maker belongs. Foxes, *says the proverb*, keep their own quarters clean.

In the last Aurora there is advertised for sale, at William Duane's book store, *An Essay on Irish Bulls*, by Richard Lovel Edgworth, and Maria Edgworth, author of practical education, &c. &c.— is a pity but these English writers had the opportunity of perusing some of the tales of the Calcutta Poleman and his aids before they gave their Essay to the public.

A volume of miscellaneous poetry, was published in Scotland, after the death of lord Gardenston, which is generally attributed to his Lordship, but many of the most beautiful peices in that volume; the imitations of Horace, &c. &c. were composed by Mr. Callender the Editor of the Recorder.

The principal Antagonist in New-York at present of the Clintonian editor, is a hair dresser. His name is Huggins, but he is the very reverse in appearance, of the philosophic barber who shaved De Witt Clinton. His limbs even exceed in symetry, those of Counsellor Riker; the features of his countenance are more delicate and beautiful, than the little judge's who is one of the directors of taste, and were he but a few inches taller, we should recommend him to the academy of arts, to be one of their living models of beauty.

The proclamation of the intendant of New Orleans is at length translated. It is published in this day's gazette, as extracted from the National Intelligencer. It affords no information which is to us convincing, that shutting the port of New-Orleans, as a place of deposit for American produce, was not by the authority of the court of Spain.

"The public (says Duane) have been so much accustomed to federal perversion, and misrepresentation, that it is seldom necessary to notice them unless for laughter." Does the organ mean by federal perversion, the narrative of the Calcutta Poleman, which Mr. Callender so prettily dressed up? We confess that this story whether true or false, has afforded both parties considerable cause for laughter, so much so, that we should advise the *comic poet* Minshul of New-York, to make the Calcutta Poleman the next subject of his dramatic muse.

Mr. Paine, the Boston poet, whose name was Thomas, in order that he might not be confounded with the infidel scribbler of the same name, has changed his name to Thomas Treate Paine.

A gentleman lately arrived from London, reports, that a caricature print is at present exhibited in the shops of that metropolis, entitled, the American Reel, in which the Devil is represented as playing on a bag-pipe, adorned with sixteen stripes of ribbon; while Mr. Jefferson, Tom Paine, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Madison are hopping to his music.

The New-York Evening Post says, that at a Democratic fete given to Tom Paine at the city hotel, five hundred was the number calculated upon, and that to obtain, as many as possible, the admission tickets were offered at a very low price, and at a credit of sixty days, with an indorser,; but notwithstanding all these efforts to assemble a numerous congregation; only 70 could be mustered. At the said fete Mr. Carver the Treasurer to the Theistical society or Columbian Illuminati gave the following toast.

"Success to the new-born bantling the third part of the age of reason."

We learn by a New-York paper of the 26th ult. that Mr. King, our Minister at the court of London, is expected to leave England some time in the month of April, on board of the John Morgan, a fine vessel for that port, which has been chartered for his use; so that Mr. King and family may be expected by the middle of June.

MARRIED, a few days ago, Mr. THOMAS B. FOX of Gloucester, to the beautiful and much admired Miss COURTENEY ORANGE BAYLOR, daughter of John Baylor, Esq. of New-Market, Caroline county.

DIED—On Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM RADFORD, merchant, of this city.

Col. Despard and accomplices, were tried by a special commission at Westminster, found guilty and sentenced. On Wednesday the 9th of February, Mr. Despard was ordered into court, and was speedily brought to the bar. The court then announced to the prisoners their conviction, and put the usual question, if they had any cause to shew why sentence should not pass. Mr. Despard addressed a few words to the court, but in so low a tone of voice as to be scarcely audible. Lord Ellenborough then proceeded to address first Mr. Despard, and afterwards the other prisoners, in a most solemn, awful and impressive manner, on the enormity of their offence, which filled every eye in the court with tears. His lordship then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the law, in cases of high treason—which is, hanging, disembowelling, quartering and beheading. The prisoners were then ordered from the bar, and the court broke up. Those brought in guilty along with Col. Despard, are John Wood, Thomas Broughton, James Sedgwick Wrattan, Daniel Tyndal, Arthur Graham, and William M'Namara—John Francis, Thomas Newman, and William Lander, guilty, but recommended to mercy.—Thomas Philips and Samuel Smith not guilty. The jury also recommended col. Despard to mercy, on account of his former good character, and the services he had rendered his country. Lord Ellenborough's charge lasted from three till 6 o'clock. Want of room obliges us to omit a full account of this interesting trial, which fills 16 columns of a London paper.

New-York paper.

Constitution violated by the President. *In this evening's paper, (March 23) our readers will see that it has been solemnly determined by the supreme court of the United States, and the opinion has been formally delivered by the Chief justice, that Mr. Jefferson, by withholding the comission from Mr. Marbury after it was signed by the former President, and sealed by the Secretary of State, has been guilty of an "act not warranted by law, but violative of a vested right."*

And this, fellow-citizens, is that meek and humble man, who has no desire for power! This is he, of whom his sycophants at Washington, in an address to the people, after the rising of the last Congress, said, "At the head presides a man, who, for the promotion of the public good, and the preservation of civil liberty, solicits the limitation of his own powers, the reduction of his own privileges, and the exercise of every constitutional check to limit the executive will." What falsehood? What mockery? What insolence? But utterly incompetent is language to give vent to the indignant feelings of the heart. Behold a subtle, a smooth-faced hypocrisy concealing an ambition the most criminal, the most enormous, the most unprincipled. He solicits the limitation of his rightful powers, yet the first act of his administration is to stretch his powers beyond their limits, and from motives the most unworthy, to commit an act of direct violence on the most sacred rights of private property!

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

The Democratic papers are making great efforts to cast an odium upon Mr. Griswold for having exposed a number of blunders, or something worse, in the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund. Even Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholson had the effrontery to complain, on the floor of Congress, of being taken unawares, and of the late period of the session at which the subject was introduced. Mr. Griswold, in his reply, gave them a reproof which silenced and confounded them. They seemed for a moment even to feel a degree of shame.

This subject shall be fully explained when we come to publish the debate upon Mr. Griswold's resolution. At present we will give only some of the most prominent facts.

The report of the commissioners, of the sinking fund was communicated to the House on the 7th February, and was order to be printed. On the day that the printed copy was brought into the house, Mr. Griswold stated the errors and defects of the report to Mr. Randolph, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and proposed that the committee should investigate it. The intelligence was immediately communicated to Mr. Gallatin, who wished for a statemnt of the objections in writing.— Accordingly, on the same day, or the next, Mr. Griswold gave to Mr. Randolph a written statement of his objections. This was given to Mr. Gallatin, who immediately set about an explanation and correction of the errors. The whole subject was therefore before him from about the 10th of Feb. till the 3d of March, when his explanatory letter was sent to the house, and contained a broad insinuation that he had had only from 7 o'clock the preceeding evening to produce this wonderful explanation, which, by the way, still needs explaining.

Mr. Griswold did not stop here. As though determined to cut off the possibility of a charge of unfairness, he shewed to Mr. Randolph and some other democrats a resolution which he had drawn and which he had told them he intended to offer, as soon as he could get an opportunity, to instruct the committee of ways and means to investigate the report. At the request of Mr. Randolph, he modified his resolution by leaving out certain words which he thought would wound, by their rashness, the courtly ear of Mr. Gallatin. This resolution was actually offered, and the house, by a vote, refused to take it into consideration, until the day before the session closed.

These are the simple facts. How the Editor of the National Intelligencer, who was present and is therefore without excuse for the gross and malignant misrepresentations which he has made, will account to his readers and his conscience for the statements he has given, is not for us to say. We however challenge him to produce, from the whole history of the United States, a single instance in which a democrat has conducted with as much fairness and ingenuousness towards his political opponents as Mr. Griswold has done in the present case. U. S. Gazette.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To the VOTERS of RICHMOND.

Before you give your suffrages for the Common Hall, you are requested to recollect the following fact.

Several years ago, this city was so much in debt, that no person would render a service, or perform a job of work, unless he was allowed more than double the value. The reason was this. The city debt could be purchased at 8s. 9s. or 10s. in the pound; and if the man wanted money, this was his prospect. The taxes were sufficiently high, it is true; but the speculators and collectors had it in their power to anticipate them by procuring claims in this way. At the time alluded to, some of those persons who are now on the democratic tickets were members of the Hall. A new system was introduced, and particularly by the late Mr. Heron, by which the old debts were provided for, and have since been paid, and the credit of the city was restored. This system was followed, until at length there is a considerable sum of money upon hand, with which it is contemplated to erect a Work House.

The citizens who wish that a just and prosperous administration of their revenues should be pursued, when they consider the foregoing fact, will be able to form a better judgment between the opposite sides, than they will do in their endeavors to understand the meaning of the words republicanism, federalism, &c.—Let honesty, industry and prudence be the recommendations, and leave the great political question to be settled by those who are selected for that purpose. Let every man vote for him into whose hands the money will be most safe; and although he may not promote the views of party, he will promote the interest of the city. TRUTH.

Gervas Storrs and Joseph Selden, esqrs are elected members of the General Assembly, for Henrico county.

John Clopton, esq. is elected a member of Congress.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

By virtue of a deed of trust,

executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler, on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale, at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 27th of the present month, (April) at Hanover court-house, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

WHEREON the said court-house stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing, by estimation 700 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler £.304 2 3, with interest on £.130 thereof from the 7th July, 1081, or for any further sum of money that may appear to be due to the said Benjamin Toler, on the said day of sale, together with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, 3d April, 1803. 7t

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING in James City and York counties, about 5 miles from Williamsburg, upon the stage road, known by the name of TARPLEY's, and containing about two hundred and sixty acres. The sale will take place before the courthouse door of James City, on the second Monday in May next, being court day. The terms of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid down upon giving possession; one third in twelve months, and the remainder at the end of two years. The payments to be secured by bond, and a deed of trust upon the land, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

Williamsburg, April 1, 1803. 3w

To the Members of the Protestant and Episcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the highest importance to our Church demand your serious consideration. We have, therefore, thought it necessary, not only to remind you, that the first Tuesday in May is the fixed time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but also to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your respective parishes, and in desiring their punctual attendance. To the Vestries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an especial manner, endeavor to further the necessary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every such Clergyman, in the great crisis of our Church, to consider it as their bounden duty, personally to attend, and assist in joint consideration upon such matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madison, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

Robt. Andrews, Joseph Prentis, Jas. Henderson, C. Travis, Members of the standing committee.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock courſe, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subſcribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of ſtarting.—To this ſweepſtake there are three ſubſcribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The ſubſcription to be kept open until the firſt day of April. Gentlemen who wiſh to become ſubſcribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwiſe.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purſe of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is alſo a ſubſcription opened for a ſweepſtake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongſt the ſubſcribers, and to be run for, after the colt ſweepſtake is run on the firſt day. Good Stables and litter furniſhed at the ground for race horſes. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every perſon on horſe back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themſelves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my U per TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court-houſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ſtones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ſtones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay and difference of meaſures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a ſupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the intereſt of thoſe who keep horſes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the ſubſcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpoſe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beſt corn only, and none but ſuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general ſatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depoſited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poſſible.

January 1ſt, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 883 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

The Famous and Complete Horſe,

STIRLING.

Never beaten but once and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Eſq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was conſidered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the courſe at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the firſt, undoubtedly the ſecond horſe in England. The celebrated horſe Hambletonian, (ſuppoſed by ſome to be his ſuperior, and the firſt horſe then on the Britiſh turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon courſe, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the beſt racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the beſt horſe that ſtarted, as he ran conſiderably off the courſe, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a moſt beautiful bay horſe, and deſcended from the beſt ſtock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great ſtrength and activity, and is a moſt capital ſtallion. Perhaps it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the beſt horſes then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horſe of great ſpeed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where ſpeaking of the velocity of the Barb horſes, and comparing them with the Engliſh horſes, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly ſaid, that the "famous running horſe Stirling, ſome"times ran the firſt mile (of the New"Market courſe) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a ſecond, an inconceivable ſwiftneſs, e"ven ſuppoſing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further ſa"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If ſuch a velocity had continued "ſome ſeconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horſe went ſwift"er than the wind, it being very ſeldom "the moſt violent wind makes ſuch way: "the greateſt known velocity of a ſhip at "ſea, is ſix marine leagues in an hour, "and ſuppoſing the ſhip to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im"preſſed it, the ſpeed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one ſecond." The ſubſcriber does not pretend to ſay but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair conſtruction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was ſelected as the fleeteſt horſe in England, to compare his ſpeed with that of the Barb horſes.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Aſcot, beating Mr. Croſby's Victor, (this was the firſt time he ſtarted.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta ſtakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen ſubſcribers, beating with eaſe Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Eſq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's courſe, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Groſvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Biſhop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Courſe,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Groſvenor's Capſicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epſom, and won the king's plate at Ipſwich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating Mr. Wilſon's Cauſtic, Lord Groſvenor's bay colt by Potos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Erals, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two claſſes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he alſo won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Groſvenor's Lilliput. The ſame year he won the king's plate at Burford beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempeſt's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon courſe for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a ſweepſtakes of 100 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Courſe, (4 miles) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not ſtarted ſince.

The above horſe will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, (which will commence on the 1ſt day of March next, and end on the firſt day of Auguſt following) at Anpthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover maes at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door:) 7 Guineas the ſeaſon (which may be diſcharged any time before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, with One Dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. The beſt paſturage in the ſtate (with a conſiderable addition to what I had laſt year) and ſervants board, *gratis*; grain furniſhed at the market price (for which the money muſt be ſent.) The greateſt attention will be paid to mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcarged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to inſure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the beſt ſons of Eclipſe) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; ſhe was got by Fox, her dam Gipſy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Caſtle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

VIRGINIA:

At a ſuperior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 15th day of March, 1803,

BETWEEN

Overton Coſby and James Gregory, ſurviving partners of James Mills, & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas Goodwin and John Minor, executors of Charles Mortimer, John Hatley Norton and George F. Norton, ſurviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strackleford, and Beverley Whiting, adminiſtrator de bonis non of Francis Whiting,

Plaintiffs.

AND

William Nelſon, only ſurviving executor of William Armiſtead, deceaſed, and Charles Carter Armiſtead, heir at law of the ſaid William Armiſtead, late an infant, but now of full age, Defts.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armiſtead not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Hay-Market Garden to Let.

THIS Garden, for the beauties of its ſituation and contiguity to the moſt flouriſhing part of a growing metropolis, is ſurpaſſed by none, if equalled by any place of the kind on this continent. The improvements therein have been the effect of ſeveral years labor, and conſiderable expenſe, and conſiſt of a building in the centre of the garden, covering 100 by 56 feet, porticoed all round and floored for dancing or other entertainments, 72 by 56 feet in a croſs of 24 feet wide, with fire places. Over the area in the centre is a Muſic Gallery and Orcheſtra, 30 feet pitch, containing an Organ, imported about 18 months ſince from London, made by Longman and Clement. This highly improved inſtrument, from its excellent combination of a variety of well choſen ſtops, with the addition of the kettle drum and triangles, and barrels on which are ſet a number of pieces of muſic, ſome of great length; which barrels can be introduced for entertainment, when no finger performer is to be had, and its capacity ſufficient for any church, is eſteemed by judges to be the moſt compleat one ever imported in America.—There are alſo erected elevated covered galleries that greatly enhance the views around; bowers and extenſive harbors, graſs plats and walks in various directions, are formed, interſperſed with flowers and flowering ſhrubs of almoſt every deſcription, and now ornamenting with intereſting cenotaphs in the form of obeliſks, to the memory of our departed heroes and ſtatesmen; a column of the Tuſcan order, dedicated to liberty, with tranſparent paintings and inſcriptions; circular & ſemi-vertical riding machines, delightful in their movements and ſalutary in their effects. In another part of the garden, and divided by a ſcreen or incloſure, are a variety of amuſing exerciſes, ſuch as a fives court, bowles, coits, ſhuffle-board & other ſports not prohibited by our laws, and a circus now building for equeſtrian performances, fire works, ſports of the pit, bull beating, &c. which will not interfere with, or annoy the other part of the garden.

To a perſon well qualified to keep a place of this ſort, a preference would be given, who may be accommodated with an ice-houſe well filled, and all the appurtenances belonging to the garden, ſuch as tables and ſeats ſufficient to dine 2 or 300 perſons, upwards of 100 lamps, lanthorns and ſconces, together with the apparatus fixed for producing light from gas, that from one buſhel of pit coal, the light of three hundred candles can be furniſhed for ſix hours. The garden will open in leſs than a few days, under the management of a young man calculated to give general ſatisfaction, which will be no bar to renting. Should any one renting the garden not wiſh to give the conſideration required for the uſe of the organ, it will be for ſale.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, March 28, 1803.

☞ I am in want of an active bar keeper and two ſmart Lads, from 12 to 15 years old; white boys will be preferred, to whom ample wages will be given. J. P.

TO PRINTERS.

For ſale, for Cash,

A Royal ſize PRINTING PRESS.
1 Fount of Engliſh,
1 ditto Pica,
1 ditto Small Pica,

All of which are very good. Application to be made to the Printer of this paper.

For Sale or Rent, a commodious two ſtory

DWELLING-HOUSE,

SITUATE on the main ſtreet of Richmond, juſt above Doctor M'Clurg's, with ſeven rooms, five with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen; there is beſides, an out houſe with two rooms, one plank floored; and a Smoke-Houſe. A fine ſtream of water runs through and may be made to water every part of the lot, which is completely incloſed. The neceſſary repairs will be finiſhed, and the houſe ready to be occupied by the firſt of April. For terms apply to

A. BLAIR.

March 24, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Purſuant to a law of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the ſtate of Virginia; perſons inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to make their propoſitions by letter, or otherwiſe, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treaſurer.*

Richmond, Treaſury Office, March 11, 1803.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed to me by *John Hicks*, (now deceaſed) to ſecure the payment of a debt due to *John Bowe*, will be ſold, for ready money, at the Oaks, in Hanover county, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of April next,

TWO SLAVES;

ONE a Negro man called Polydore; the other a mulatto girl named Betſey, to pay the ſum of five hundred dollars, and the coſts attending the aforeſaid truſt, by

WILLIAM JONES, Truſtee.

March 26, 1803 12w3w.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)